



STATE OF KANSAS OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL **TRUMPET**

March 2012

From the Desk of the State Fire Marshal, Terry Maple

Severe Weather Awareness Week in Kansas is March 12-16. Unfortunately, many Kansans have already experienced the devastating effects of severe spring storms. On the evening of February 28th, storms left a trail of damage in many parts of Kansas. A category EF2 tornado stayed on the ground for roughly five miles, and destroyed or damaged about 40 percent of the city of Harveyville in Wabaunsee County. Sadly, that tornado left 13 people injured and resulted in the loss of one life.

That evening, Rick Slade and his wife Diane, were at home on the second floor of their house in Harveyville when they realized something was wrong. Fortunately, Diane was not injured but as Rick started down the stairs from the home's second floor toward the basement, the tornado lifted the house, moved it off its foundation and dropped it on his legs trapping and severely injuring him. After being rescued and transported to a Topeka hospital, Rick succumbed to his injuries.

Rick served as a volunteer firefighter in his community. He was also a longtime employee of the Kansas Turnpike Authority where he worked as a Maintenance Supervisor at the Admire Interchange. They have two sons, Brent and Matt and four grandchildren: Emma, Carson, Wyatt and Hayden.

My wife Donna and I have had the pleasure of knowing Rick and Diane since high school. I also had the opportunity to work with Rick for a couple years on the Turnpike. His passing will leave a great void that will deeply impact his family, his fire department, the men and women on the Turnpike and those of us who were fortunate enough to know him.

Please keep the entire Slade family in your thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time. To help insure your personal safety, please take advantage of the upcoming Severe Weather Awareness Week activities including the statewide tornado safety drill scheduled for Tuesday March 13th at 1:30 PM CDT.



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State Capital Area Firefighters Association

29th Annual Fire School

March 14—18, 2012

Ramada Inn, Topeka, Kansas

www.scaffa.org

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Largest Fire School in Kansas"*

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2012 KANSAS

SEVERE WEATHER AWARENESS WEEK

MARCH 12-16, 2012

TORNADO SAFETY DRILL TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH

1:30 PM CDT



Information Packet

National Weather Service

www.crh.noaa.gov/Image/ict/pdf/SWAW_2012.pdf

CURRENT EVENTS



“Last Alarm” for Volunteer Firefighter Rick Slade

State Fire Marshal and Staff Send Condolences to the Family and Friends of Volunteer Firefighter Rick Slade

The men and women of the Office of the State Fire Marshal extend our deepest sympathy and condolences to the family and friends of Harveyville Volunteer Firefighter Rick Slade.

Rick Slade, 53, was killed in the EF-2 tornado in Harveyville Kansas on February 29th. Rick and his wife Diane lived for more than 26 years, in the closely knit town of Harveyville next door to his parents. A 30 year veteran of the Kansas Department of Transportation, Rick was a maintenance supervisor. He was also a volunteer firefighter.

Rick had two sons, Brent and Matt and four grandchildren. In this community, Rick was remembered by his son, Matt Slade, as a quiet helper who didn't say much but was always willing to lend a hand to those in need. Son, Brent Slade said, "It's a testament to the way that he was, when we need help everybody's here. Everybody's gonna help. . . everybody. We're gonna make this back where we were. We'll make it fine again."

Multiple Apartment Fires Prompts Increased Fire Education Efforts

Three major apartment fires in less than two weeks have killed two Shawnee residents and displaced dozens more. Property damages could soar to more than \$2.5 million.

The fires which were all unrelated and believed to be accidental prompted the Shawnee Fire Department to increase their routine educational efforts.

The Department has contacted all of the city's large apartment complexes to schedule safety meetings. According to Fire Chief John Mattox, they hope the increased educational efforts will keep this from happening anytime in the future.

The latest and largest apartment fire was a three-alarm fire fueled by high winds, it engulfed one building and caused the evacuation of four more. There were no residents hurt in this latest fire, but a number of pets presumably perished.

There were 20 units destroyed and 30 others were unfit for residents to return to right away, either because of smoke damage or because doors were broke down during the emergency evacuation.

Increased Safety Measures at Apartments

In the 1980's the City of Shawnee required all apartment complexes to install automatic fire alarms in all buildings. Apartments are also required to conduct annual tests of those alarms. Some complexes, including the Carlyle Apartments, voluntarily do so twice a year.

In the past ten years, the City has required apartment buildings to install automatic sprinkler systems when they are constructed or reconstructed after being damaged.

According to Fire Chief John Mattox, "Sprinklers would have kept the Fox Run apartment fire from spreading and might have prevented the deaths in the Carlyle fire." Due to the high winds, sprinklers may not have made a difference in the Hampton Woods fire.



Photos by Sara Shepherd

FIRE INVESTIGATION DIVISION NEWS

State Fire Marshal Called in on Multiple Fires in Pleasanton Kansas



There is a vacant lot now, where the “Streeter building” once stood. The third fire in two months left the building on Main Street in Pleasanton destroyed from a fire that fully engulfed the structure the morning of Friday February 10th. The fire was reported around 3:00 a.m. by two different witnesses.

Two weeks before the Streeter building fire, there was a house fire on the hill just west of the Pleasanton downtown on 8th Street. Prior to that fire, in December, there was an empty building behind the Ellis Apartments that burned in another early morning blaze. All of these structures were vacant and none had the utilities on at the time of the fires.

Office of the State Fire Marshal Investigation Division Chief Rose Rozmiarek said that her division is looking at all three fires, but that there is no evidence at this time that any of the three are linked. Rozmiarek said that her office was not called in for the structure fire off the main street but was on the scene for the former Atherton home fire. She indicated that it is still under investigation. She said that samples of accelerants and other materials were taken and are still at the lab being tested.

Rozmiarek said that her division specializes in fire and explosives cases. “We can bring all the available tools to help local agencies,” she explained. “We can be called by either law enforcement or fire departments. However, just because we’re called in doesn’t mean a fire is necessarily suspicious. We help small departments without the means to investigate fires.”

The Fire Chief, Rob Dent remained on the scene most of Friday along with other firefighters. He said they used over 100,000 gallons of water to extinguish the fire. He indicated that the Pleasanton City, Pleasanton Rural, Prescott, Blue Mound and Mound City stations all responded to the fire.

\$5,000 REWARD

\$5,000 is being offered by the Linn County Crimestoppers, City of Pleasanton and Mr. Ray Streeter for INFORMATION leading to an ARREST WARRANT and CONVICTION of the person(s) involved in the recent string of FIRES in PLEASANTON.

Call the TIPS HOTLINE at 1-800-471-TIPS (8477)
Text CRIMESTOPPERS at LINNTIPS (plus your tip) to 274637
LINN COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT at 913-795-2666
PLEASANTON POLICE DEPARTMENT at 913-352-8334

Help us take back our Community!

Congratulations! Kelly Zane Fire Investigator of the Year

At their annual conference, the Kansas Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators named Wichita Fire Investigator Lieutenant Kelly Zane, 20 year veteran of the department, as the 2011 Kansas Fire Investigator of the Year.



Lieutenant Zane was recognized by his peers for his work solving over 200 fire cases including a series of dumpster fires in the Delano District in early March last year. Zane and police officers scoured the area and caught the arsonist in the act. The man was charged with nine counts of arson and pled guilty. Fire Chief Ron Blackwell said fire investigators think the man was responsible for another six fires including one that damaged a commercial building. In some cases, the trash containers were next to buildings that were still occupied. He was also suspected of setting several fires in Salina.

Lt Zane is the sixth Wichita arson investigator to receive this honor in the 53-year history of the award.



Fireworks: Part Two

By Rose Rozmiarek, Chief of Investigations

All of the commercial fireworks permit, distributors, and storage renewals have been mailed out and we are starting to process the applications. Applications can be obtained from our website at www.ksfm.ks.gov/investigation, then see the right hand side for the appropriate permit.

Some reminders for the permit holders:

Display operations

You need to log three displays within the last four years. If you are a new applicant the displays must be signed off by a current Kansas permitted display operator. If you are a renewal applicant the displays need to be signed off by either another Kansas permitted display operator that worked on the display or the responsible party for the show. Once your application and proper fee is submitted a background check will be performed. Once your application is approved you will be notified and then allowed to sit for the test. Your test is only valid if your application was approved prior to the administration of the test.



We have set the testing schedule below listing the remaining dates and application cutoff dates.

Besides the dates in the table, you can also schedule an appointment to take the test at the Topeka office M-F between 8:00 am and 2:00 pm.

I will note that we had four other dates and locations scheduled that are past their cutoff and of those, only one site will have an actual test administered. The other three sites were cancelled due to the lack of applicants.

We will only administer the test if we have a minimum number of applicants.

Testing Schedule			
Test Date	Time	Location	Cutoff Date
March 24, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Chanute	March 12, 2012
April 7, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Salina	March 26, 2012
April 21, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Ellinwood	April 1, 2012
April 21, 2012	9:00 A.M.	Coffeyville	April 1, 2012
April 21, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Carbondale	April 1, 2012
April 28, 2012	1:30 P.M.	Inman	April 1, 2012
April 28, 2012	2:00 P.M.	Kansas City	April 1, 2012
May 5, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Wichita	April 1, 2012
May 19, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Hays	April 1, 2012
May 19, 2012	1:00 P.M.	Manhattan	April 1, 2012

Distributor

Distributor permits are renewed annually and are required to indicate the type of distribution such as distributor of consumer fireworks, display fireworks, pyrotechnic articles, or unlimited distributor.

The distributor must list the name of each individual, owner, partner, and other responsible person.

Storage permits

Each person who stores display fireworks shall obtain a permit to store. This does not apply to the use of the day boxes on the day of the display show.

Each applicant must possess a valid Kansas permit to possess the fireworks such as a display operator, manufacture, or distributor.

The storage permit is valid for four years from the time of issuance or the expiration of the applicants permit to possess, or if the storage site is vacated; whichever is less.

Explosive Awareness Training

In 2004 the Investigation Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal started providing a one day training class to all first responders in Kansas on explosive awareness.

The training class is taught by members of the Investigation Division and brings their multiple years and magnitude of experience and knowledge to others. The class covers areas such as explosive identification, safety concerns, post blast scene security, victim packaging, and resources.

Included is a live demonstration of some explosive materials you may come in contact with so you can see first-hand what explosives can do.

The Investigation Division is getting ready to gear up again to bring this training to various areas of the State.

If any law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, or emergency management agencies would like us to provide this training to their areas, **free of charge**, please contact Rose Rozmiarek at 785-296-4199.

ATF

REWARD

24-hour telephone 1-888-ATF-FIRE



**REWARD FOR INFORMATION
STRASSER VILLAGE APARTMENTS ARSON
\$10,000**



**Reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the
person or persons responsible for the fire that damaged
the apartment complex on November 6, 2011 at
Fourth Street and Leavenworth
MANHATTAN, KANSAS**



**To Provide Information,
Please Call 1-888-ATF-FIRE (283-3473)**

HAZ MAT DIVISION NEWS

Anhydrous Ammonia: Managing the Risks

Introduction

Anhydrous ammonia is a commonly used fertilizer in Kansas and is classified as a hazardous substance. Most accidents with anhydrous ammonia are due to uncontrolled releases. Few problems occur when the ammonia is being handled and applied as intended. Most uncontrolled releases are due to improper procedures, careless or untrained workers, or faulty equipment. Wearing protective equipment greatly reduces the chance of injury from an ammonia release. Countless tons of anhydrous ammonia are applied every crop year without problems; safe procedures and good-quality equipment do work.

Anhydrous ammonia contains no water but has a very strong affinity for water. It requires large quantities of water to neutralize its caustic effects on moist areas of the body. It has the potential to be one of the most dangerous chemicals used in agriculture today. When it comes into contact with water, it forms ammonium hydroxide. Living tissue is dehydrated quickly and the cells destroyed on contact. Anhydrous attacks any moist part of the body, eyes, ears, nose, throat, bronchia, lungs, any moist skin. Any tissue containing moisture is chemically burned.

Anhydrous is used and stored under high pressures, which requires specially designed and well-maintained equipment. Those who work with anhydrous ammonia must be trained to follow exact procedures in handling it.

Anhydrous is not generally considered to be a flammable hazardous product because its temperature of ignition is greater than 1,560°F and the mixture must be 16% to 25% ammonia vapor for ignition.

Chemistry

Ammonia is a chemical compound used as a fertilizer because it is rich in nitrogen. Its chemical formula is NH_3 , which means that it consists of one atom of nitrogen and three atoms of hydrogen per molecule. Because the atomic weights of nitrogen and hydrogen are not the same, the weight ratio is 82.5 percent nitrogen to 17.5 percent hydrogen. Anhydrous means the ammonia is without water. This distinguishes it from ammonia/water solutions.

Characteristics

Anhydrous ammonia is a clear, colorless gas at standard temperature and pressure conditions and has a very characteristic odor. The odor is the strongest safety feature of the product. At a concentration of only 50 parts per million (ppm), one sniff tells what is in the air. Normally, the odor will drive a person away from the area. A concentration of more than 5,000 ppm will disable a person so that escape is impossible and suffocation results.

Pressure for Storage

Anhydrous ammonia is a liquid when compressed or cooled. It is stored under pressure to prevent vaporization so a large volume can be available for use. One cubic foot of anhydrous ammonia in a liquid state produces 855 cubic feet of ammonia gas. Retail storage tanks and nurse tanks for anhydrous ammonia are built to withstand internal pressures of at least 250 pounds per square inch (psi). Terminal storage tanks refrigerate ammonia to minus 28 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature, the storage pressure is less than 1 psi.

Temperature/Pressure Relationships

When anhydrous ammonia is released from compression in a storage tank (200 psi) to the atmosphere (0 psi), the temperature drops from 100 F to 28 F. At this temperature, ammonia freeze-burns human skin on contact. Clothing actually is frozen to the skin. Since anhydrous ammonia is stored under high pressure, a sudden rupture can shoot ammonia 10 to 20 feet from the point of releases.

Exposure Levels and the Human Body

Exposure	Effects on the Body	Permissible Exposure
50 ppm	Detectable by most people	No injury from prolonged, or repeated exposure
134 ppm	Irritation of nose and throat	Eight hours maximum exposure
700 ppm	Coughing, severe eye irritation, may lead to loss of sight	One hour maximum exposure
1,700 ppm	Serious lung damage, death unless treated	No exposure permissible
2,000 ppm	Skin blisters and burns within seconds	No exposure permissible
5,000 ppm	Suffocation within minutes	No exposure permissible

HAZ MAT DIVISION NEWS

First Aid for Anhydrous Ammonia

Water + Water + Water

Start first aid treatment immediately when someone is exposed to anhydrous ammonia. The chemical burning starts instantly and the injury becomes worse as time passes. Treatment consists of flushing the affected body area(s) with large quantities of water.

One short flushing is not sufficient. Maintain a steady flow of water over the affected area(s) until the victim is delivered to medical help. The water provided with each nurse tank or other container will not be enough. Five gallons flowing in a pencil-sized stream will last approximately seven minutes. Additional water should be carried on every tractor used in field applications and in every field support motor vehicle. Collect as much water as possible and continue flushing while arrangements are being made to transport the victim to a medical facility. Do not reuse the water; it will not provide relief, having already absorbed anhydrous ammonia.

Transport to Medical Facility

Make arrangement to transport the victim to a doctor or hospital immediately after exposure. First aid can be given while transport arrangements are being made, but get the victim to medical care as soon as possible. Notify the hospital that the victim is being transported. First aid flushing should be continued while in transport.

Anhydrous and the Kansas Meth Prevention Project



Because Kansas is more than 90% rural, anhydrous ammonia control strategies are key to meth prevention efforts in the state. Public awareness and education of farmers and ranchers is a critical first step in rural prevention strategies.

Additionally, the Kansas Meth Prevention Project (KMPP) has partnered with several agencies to develop innovative strategies to deter or prevent the theft of anhydrous ammonia. Through a partnership with K-State Research and Extension, they developed an anhydrous ammonia tank lock pilot program in Shawnee County. The program provided a tank lock for every anhydrous ammonia storage and nurse tank in the county. The locks, manufactured by Castell Interlocks are made of hardened steel and permanently mounted on the nurse tank withdrawal valve. Operation of the valve to release anhydrous ammonia is permitted only when the correct coded key is inserted.

KMPP also distributed tamper tags as an anhydrous theft deterrent. These one-time use tags are applied to the valve of a tank, so when cut or missing the farmer is alerted that the tank has been broken into.

Finally, anhydrous ammonia storage tank stickers are available to communities in Kansas. These stickers bear the Meth Watch logo and are environmentally appropriate for placement on storage tanks.

Go to www.ksmethpreventionproject.org for more information or to download a Rural Crime Prevention Handout.

For more information on meth labs see the April edition of the Trumpet.



Recommended Protective Equipment

Due to the seriousness of exposure to anhydrous ammonia, personal protective equipment is recommended and must be well-maintained. This includes unvented goggles, rubber gloves, respirator, heavy-duty long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

The goggles and gloves should be kept in a safety equipment container mounted on each nurse tank and be accessible from the ground. Having another set readily available on the tractor is also an excellent idea.

Suitable gloves should be made of rubber and be impervious to anhydrous with long cuffs that should be turned back to prevent drips from running down the arm when the hands are elevated. The fit should be loose enough for easy removal but snug enough for good protection.

Goggles must be unvented to keep the anhydrous away from the eyes. Only the unvented type of goggles will minimize anhydrous exposure to the eyes. Pesticide-type vented goggles are not suitable because ammonia can pass through the indirect vents. Open-vented shop goggles should never be used.

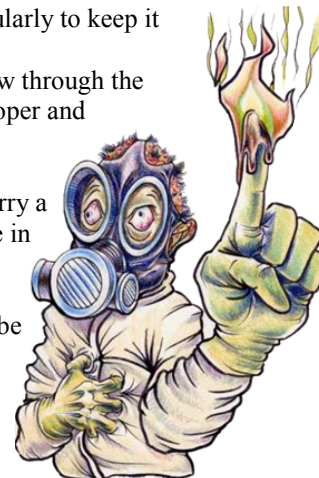
A respirator equipped with anhydrous ammonia cartridges approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety (NIOSH) is designed only for low-level exposures not to exceed more than 300 ppm. This type of respirator does not have the capacity to protect a person from high-level exposures.

Clothing should be heavy-duty and of a tightly woven fabric. Light weight, thin fabrics will not slow down or prevent anhydrous ammonia from passing through. The clothing should be tightly closed at the cuffs and collar to restrict the entry of anhydrous.

Five gallons of fresh, clean water should be kept in the emergency water reservoir on the nurse tank and accessible from the ground. Another 5 gallons should be maintained on the tractor for use when the nurse tank water may not be easily accessible or runs out. This water should be changed regularly to keep it clean.

Dirty water may not flow through the reservoir hose, preventing proper and immediate treatment of the exposure.

Every worker should carry a 6-8 ounce plastic squirt bottle in a shirt pocket for the first flushing of the eyes in the event of exposure. It should be used immediately and is intended to give the victim time to get to the 5-gallon water supply.



State Fire Marshal HazMat Division Partners on Crisis City Exercise



Crisis City is planning an exercise March 22-24, 2012, that will include an Open House on the final day, March 24th. The Office of the State Fire Marshal is partnering on the event.

Crisis City is a state of the art complex located near Salina, designed to host training for first

responders, emergency management, and military. It is a multi-use homeland security training facility, constructed by the Kansas National Guard. It includes the Smoky Hill Range Complex and the Kansas Regional Training Institute, which both provide military training. Civilian first responders also use the facility for training.

Kansas was one of the first states in the country to have this kind of training center available to both civilian and military responders. It is the most environmentally friendly state government building in Kansas. Crisis City includes a railroad training venue, pipeline, urban search and rescue training props, concrete rubble piles, grain bin extraction, farm and agricultural rescue props, an incident command center, an urban training village, a five-story special rescue training tower, hazmat training props, and confined space rescue training props. The facility and props allow real life scenarios so that emergency and military responders can do disaster training.



The Office of the State Fire Marshal will provide support through participation of two of our Regional HazMat Teams for the event. The Salina HazMat team will be there on March 22 and will also do a demonstration on March 24th. The Hays HazMat team will be there on March 23rd. In addition, they will have Incident Management Teams (IMTs) on site each day. The Salina and Garden City Search and Rescue Teams (SARs) will also be there each day.

Office of the State Fire Marshal HazMat Incident Response Call Down List

Dan Thompson Cell 785-207-2193

Dan Thompson Pager 785-357-3295

Group Pager 785-357-3261

A.J. Clemmons Cell 785-207-2182

A.J. Clemmons Pager 785-357-3192

HazMat Toll Free Number 1-866-542-9628

OSFM Office 785-296-3402

OSFM HazMat Division (Nan) 785-296-1803

HazMat Team Training Available

The HazMat ID 360 is a sophisticated, expensive piece of equipment that allows our hazmat team to identify substances while working in the field.

The OSFM has five of these devices strategically distributed throughout the state. Teams have been notified about the available training dates for their jurisdiction.



Mercury Spill at High School Dan Thompson OSFM Chief, Haz-Mat Division



On February 16, 2012 the OSFM HazMat Division and a member of the Kansas Department of Health and Environments Bureau of Environmental Remediation responded to a small mercury (Hg) spill at Centre High School near Lost Springs Kansas. A barometer containing the mercury was tipped over in a classroom and a small amount (about 1 tablespoon) of mercury spilled.

Upon arriving the readings at the door inside the school were .3 micrograms. The readings continued to rise as we approached the door of the room where the spill had occurred, to a level of 1.9 micrograms. The distance down the hallway from door to door was approximately 100 feet. Upon opening the door to the room of the spill the readings were in the 2.3 to 2.8 range where the carpeting had been removed. All the other readings in the area of the spill room, including the room next door and adjacent hallway were in the 1.8 micrograms range.

Recommendations were made for additional clean-up including removal of the adjacent carpet, mopping with drying and ventilation over night to confirm the area was safe.

School officials took immediate and appropriate action and contained the spill. They followed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines for handling the event. The contact person at the school was Richard Idleman who did a very good job that prevented further problems.

The EPA was advised and no further assistance was required.

FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION NEWS

New Fire Prevention Inspectors



Gary Plumb

Gary Plumb is the new Fire Prevention Inspector for North Central Kansas. He has an Associates of Applied Science degree in Fire Science from Hutchinson Community College. He served in the U.S. Army Reserves for 8 years as a Crash/Rescue Firefighter where he performed both rescue operations as well as preventative services including inspecting military living and working areas. He also worked for the Garden City Fire Department where he did company level inspections.



Terry Powell, II

Terry Powell, II is the new Fire Prevention Inspector for Southeast Kansas. He has worked part-time for the Girard Fire Department for almost 12 years as well as for the American Family Insurance Company as a physical damage inspector/adjuster for almost 9 years. His duties at the Girard Fire Department included preplanning business inspections, schools and daycares within the City of Girard as well as fire protection, vehicle rescue and emergency medical care.

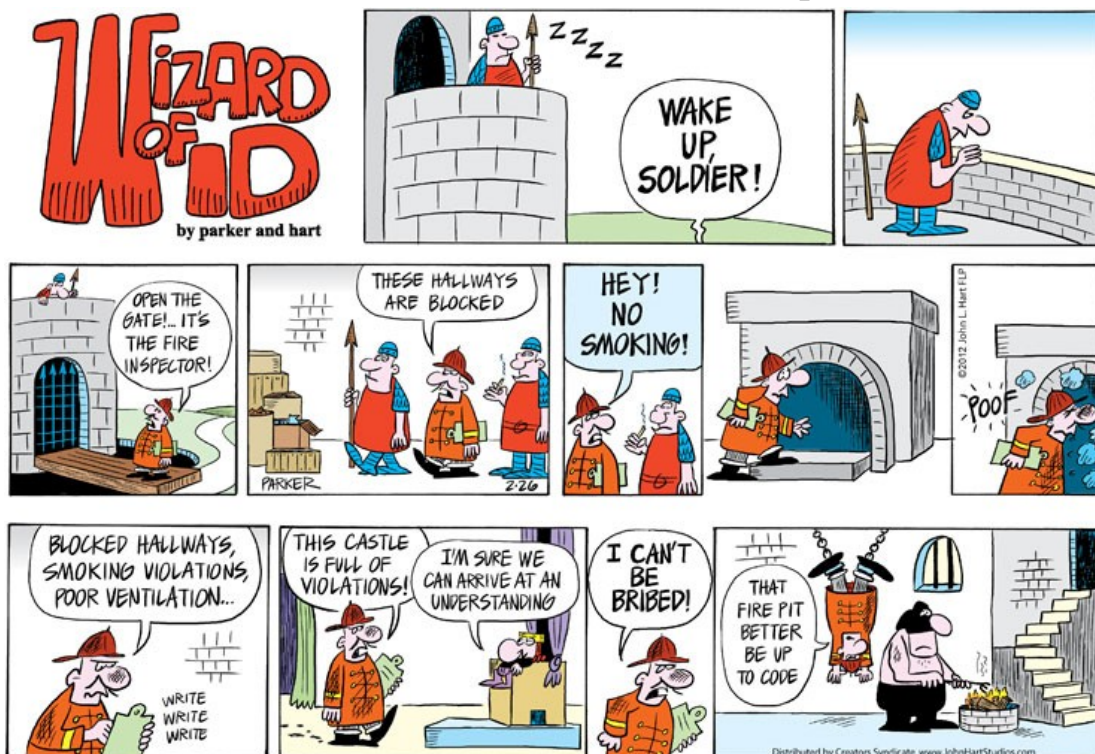


Employee Promotion

Chris Dibbern has been the NFIRS Program Manager with the OSFM since May 2011. He worked for 13 years in Law Enforcement/Public Service Emergency Communications at Shawnee County and Washburn University Police Department as an APCO certified Telecommunication-I and APCO certified Communications Training Officer. He is the Training Captain with Soldier Township Fire Department in Topeka. He is IFSAC certified as a Fire Instructor I and Fire Officer II. He was an Associate Field Instructor/Evaluator for the Kansas Fire & Rescue Training Institute until accepting the OSFM position.

Chris was promoted to a Program Consultant II where he will do training for both KFIRS and the Fire Prevention Division.

A preview of what's to come for our new Fire Prevention Inspectors . . .



Fire Fact 80 - Creating a Fire Safety Book for your Facilities

Every facility will have some type of fire safety system, whether an extinguisher, or a large building-wide system. These safety features must be tested on a regular basis to make sure they will work in the event of an emergency. Some tests and checks are done by the facility owner/operator, and others must be done by a licensed or qualified professional. All maintenance and regular checks should be documented, and this documentation should be kept for at least 3 years. This includes documentation of fire drill records, maintenance and testing of alarms, emergency lighting, fire extinguishers, automatic sprinklers, and suppression systems. During an inspection, these records will be reviewed by the inspector.

One of the simplest ways to keep this documentation organized and accessible is to create a facility Fire Safety Book. This book should contain the information listed below. If a facility has more than one building, a Fire Safety Book should be kept at each building and a comprehensive book (containing documentation for all buildings) should be kept at one location. If you are operating out of a rented/leased building it is still the occupant's responsibility to make sure documentation for all systems are available for review during an inspection.

First Section

Contains maintenance and testing documentation for emergency lighting, emergency generators, fire alarm and any detection systems, automatic sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, portable fire extinguishers, and commercial cooking suppression systems.

Second Section

Contains fire and tornado drill records.

Healthcare Facility — 1/shift, per quarter (Fire)

* School Facility — 1/month during school year (Fire) and 3/year (Tornado)

* Childcare Facility — 1/month (Fire) and 3/year (Tornado)

Third Section

Contains copies of the OSFM inspection reports and Plans of Correction from the previous year. This section will include any additional requested documentation and approval correspondence.

Fourth Section

Contains copies of emergency plans for evacuation.

Fifth Section

Contains code footprint drawing certified by a licensed Kansas design professional for ALL new construction projects. This includes any project design proposed, under construction, or completed after September 1, 1997. This also includes copies of all additional documentation required for plan approval.

Listed below are the maintenance and testing documentation that must be available for review at the time of the inspection.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal Inspector will provide the facility representative with a listing of the documentation requirements during the entrance conference. The Inspector will provide a timeframe estimate for when he/she will review documentation. Facilities must have all documentation ready for review at the specified time. Inspectors cannot wait for facilities to obtain copies of any missing paperwork.

The right-hand column should assist owners and operators in collecting and retaining testing and maintenance records. This will help bring facility compliance to the highest level of fire safety for the public occupancy and assembly of the citizens of Kansas.

Check out other Fire Facts at the OSFM website www.ksfm.ks.gov under the Prevention tab

* Annotates a requirement for education facilities

Emergency Lights

Monthly (30sec)

Annual (90min)

Fire Pump

Weekly

Monthly

Annual

Smoke Detectors

Annual

Sensitivity Testing

Exit Signs

Monthly (30sec)

Annual (90min)

Flame Retardant Treatment

Documentation

Maintenance Logs

Tornado Drill

3 Times Year*

Fire Alarm

Monthly

Quarterly

Semi-annual

Annual

Battery

Generator

Weekly

Monthly

Annual Load (if required)

Miscellaneous

Boiler Certificate

Code Footprint

Elevator Maintenance

Medical Gas System

Fire Dampers

Test and Lube (4yrs)

Hood Suppression

Bi-Annual

Cleaning

Facility Policies

Evacuation Plans

Fire Procedures

Fire Watch

Generator Malfunction

Power Strips

Portable Heaters

Smoking Policy

Fire Drills

1st Quarter

2nd Quarter

3rd Quarter

4th Quarter

Monthly*

Sprinkler System

Weekly (dry)

Monthly (Wet)

Quarterly

Annual

5 yr Internal

Standpipe Hydro (5yr)

False or Nuisance Alarms

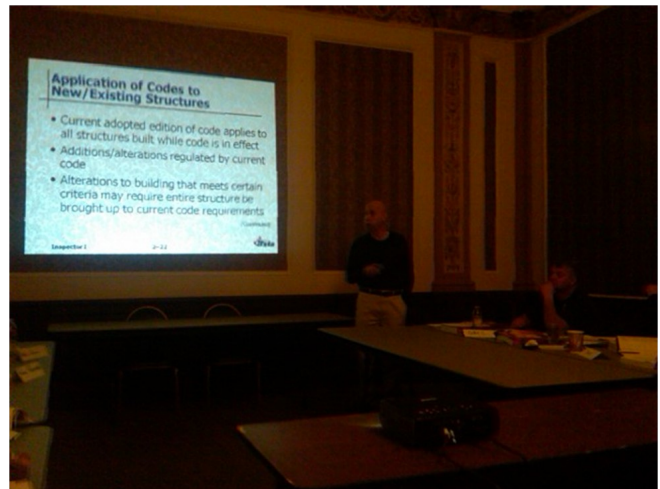
Have you had to deal with false alarms or nuisance alarms in your facility?

Whether a false or nuisance alarm is caused by burned popcorn, shower steam, lack of maintenance, poor system design, careless contractors or pranksters playing a practical joke, there is nothing amusing about them. They are a waste of our public safety resources each time an officer is dispatched to check on yet another false alarm.

Even more importantly, students, patients, faculty and even staff may stop taking fire alarms seriously when a fire alarm system regularly goes off for no reason. Here are some suggested ways to reduce or eliminate the number of false or nuisance alarms at your facility.

- **Establish Policies Concerning False Alarms:** Having a clear and fair discipline policy for intentionally activating an alarm without cause is the first step. During orientations, students and staff should be informed of the penalties if they intentionally set off a false alarm. Then, quickly and appropriately discipline anyone who does not follow the policy.
- **Apply peer pressure to discourage bad behavior:** Let students, staff and other occupants know that it is okay to report individuals who intentionally set off the alarm system without cause. Establishing a reward system to encourage such reporting may be especially effective in schools.
- **Conduct fire safety training programs:** Establish a fire safety program so students, staff and other occupants understand the basics: how to safely evacuate the facility if the alarm goes off, where to go as a meeting place outside the facility once you have evacuated and who and how to call for help. Buy-in from occupants may reduce false alarms if everyone understands the importance of a working system, the dangers of activating a false alarm and the consequences if you do so without cause.
- **Make sure contractors working at your facility understand procedures:** Contractors working at a facility should be reminded about any alarm systems so they do not needlessly activate the system without cause. They should also understand NOT to disable an alarm system without following the appropriate procedure and notifying the appropriate authorities so occupants are not placed at risk.
- **Place alarms and detectors in the correct locations:** Be sure smoke alarms are installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Alarms installed too close to kitchens, cooking appliances, locker rooms or bathrooms will have a higher probability to be accidentally activated by the smoke or steam emitted by these sources.
- **Use the right device:** There have been remarkable advances in smoke detection technology in recent years that make these devices much less likely to go into nuisance alarm. Using the right type of detector for the right situation is the best solution.
- **Maintain your fire alarm system:** A properly installed and maintained fire alarm system is one of the easiest ways to reduce or eliminate nuisance alarms in your facility.

Successful Fire Inspector I Class



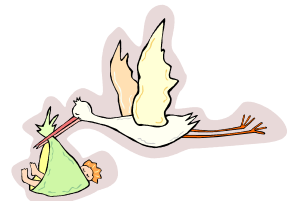
The Kansas Fire and Rescue Training Institute brought the Fire Inspector I Class to Topeka Wednesday, February 29 through Tuesday, March 6, 2011. The class taught by Gary Bowker and Todd Kirkhoff. There were 11 participants from the Office of the State Fire Marshal and two other Kansas fire departments.

Congratulations

Grandpa Seth Toomay!!

Fire Prevention Inspector Seth Toomay is the proud grandpa of a brand new baby boy!!

Andrew Joseph Hanson, AJ for short, was 4 lbs. 1 oz. and 16½" long. Although AJ wasn't due until March 24th he was eager and had other ideas. He is gaining weight and doing well.



Eight Ways Consumers Can Protect Themselves

In the past five years, more than 15 million appliance units have been recalled by the CPSC and manufacturers for defects that could cause a fire. Of those, 7.3 million of those recalled units were dishwashers.

- Register new appliances. The large number of recalls is a sobering reminder of how important it is for consumers to register their products with manufacturers in order to be notified in the event of a recall.
- Check for recalls. Consumers can sign up for alerts at recalls.gov. Those who move into a home with existing appliances should record their make and model and check company websites for any recalls or review customers' experiences with those products at Safer-Products.gov.
- Install fire prevention equipment. Each level of a home and every bedroom should have a working smoke alarm. Also, keep one full-floor fire extinguisher (rated 2A-10B:C or greater) on every level, plus a smaller supplemental unit in the kitchen.
- Inspect power cords. Check for frayed power cords and never route electric cords (including extension cords) under carpeting, where they can overheat or be damaged by furniture.
- Check home wiring. The electrical wiring in older homes cannot always handle the demands of modern appliances. Systems should be inspected by a qualified electrician.
- Practice kitchen safety. Unattended cooking is a common fire starter, whether using a range or microwave oven. Consumers should unplug their small appliances, including toasters and coffeemakers, when not in use and or when planning to be away for long periods.
- Clear range hoods. Grease buildup in range hoods is another fire hazard, so be sure to clean the vents regularly.
- Keep dryer vents clear. Clean the lint screen in the dryer regularly to avoid buildup, which has been listed as a factor in many fires.

New Inspector

Recruits Junior Firefighters



One of our new Fire Prevention Inspectors, Terry Powell, took time during inspections at the Burlingame Schools USD #454 to recruit some Junior Firefighters.



FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING NEWS

From a suppression point of view, we see “fire” as a chemical chain reaction, known as combustion. When we look at the actual chemical chain reaction during the combustion process we have bi-products, heat, light and smoke.

How does this affect your NFIRS reports? A question I receive many times is how to know what an exposure fire is and when is it necessary to complete the report. According to the NFIRS Complete Reference Guide (CRG), an exposure fire is defined as:

A fire in a building, structure, vehicle, or outside property resulting from a fire outside that building, structure, vehicle, or outside property.

When you look at the NFIRS coding manual, it states that an exposure fire must have “direct flame contact” with the other property before the damage should be classified an exposure fire. This statement has lead to a great deal of confusion when trying to apply the interpretation of an exposure fire to your incidents.

The United States Fire Administration stands behind their definition of an exposure fire as it is defined in the Complete Reference Guide and I agree with the Guide and the intent behind the definition. But many have read the scenario based example

listed in the coding manual and interpret that to mean that there must be actual flame contact before they can list secondary fires as an exposure.

Keep the components of the combustion process in mind when you are considering how to document your incident. If you have radiated heat damage or charring, remember both are bi-products in the combustion process; so don't be afraid to write that damage up as an exposure fire as long as it meets the definition.

When you are writing your reports, always remember it's your data and ultimately you will be the one who has to make the determination. How you interpret and apply the definitions needs to be consistent and should be based on the intent of the NFIRS definition.

If you would like some assistance with making that interpretation, always remember you can call or send an email and we will provide as much guidance as we can. You also have the United States Fire Administration's NFIRS support desk to help you.

But ultimately, you will be the one who is seeing the damage and will have to make the decision. While writing reports will never be fun, hopefully this information can help you with making it just a bit easier to get through.

FIRE SAFETY NEWS

Gas Storage Causes Fire Be Safely Prepared for Emergencies

State Fire Marshal Terry Maple warns Kansans to be prepared for emergencies but to do it responsibly. A recent fire in the Topeka area serves as a reminder that no matter how important it is to be prepared for emergencies, it is also important to be responsible in what supplies you store and how you store those supplies.

On Thursday, February 23rd a residence in southeast Topeka caught fire when a pilot light ignited fumes given off by gasoline the resident was storing in his basement.

Although no one was injured, the situation and outcome could have been much different had the fire started while residents were sleeping. It took firefighters 20 minutes to extinguish the fire. They spent another two hours doing clean-up for smoke and making sure carbon monoxide levels were safe.



NEW PRODUCT

New Direct Connect 911 Smoke Detector Protects Via Cell Networks

The Direct Connect 911 Smoke Detector from PlugNProtect, LLC is a first of its kind smoke detector that communicates over the cellular network in the event of a smoke or fire emergency at a home or business. The patent-pending device is the only stand-alone, photo-electric smoke detector on the market that will alert central station emergency operators to a fire or smoke condition.

The new detector is not connected to the user's cell phone or cell phone plan. The unit simply attaches to a ceiling or wall like a typical smoke detector. When smoke is detected, the unit's alarm sounds and simultaneously alerts Central Station. Local fire/rescue teams are called and additional contacts are notified by phone or email. The detector is intended to allow people who are present at the time of a fire or smoke incident to focus on escaping the building instead of worrying about reporting the situation to 911. The manufacturer says the unit can even indicate the location of the fire within a home or building to emergency operators.

The OSFM does not endorse products and cannot comment on the performance of this device. This is informational to keep our emergency responders informed about what they may encounter.

Storing Gasoline for an Emergency

If the power goes out or mother nature forces you to evacuate, you may need an emergency supply of gasoline. Extra gas will keep your generator running or keep your vehicles running if gas stations go dry.

If your concern on the other hand is storing larger quantities of gasoline because of escalating gas prices or the fear that gas will become difficult to obtain, be sure to check with your local authorities to determine the legal limits for what you are able to store and how you are required to store it.

The best containers for handling gasoline are UL (Underwriters Laboratories) or FM (Factory Mutual) approved safety cans. Safety cans are available in several sizes and have various mechanisms for opening the valve to pour the liquids. Funnel spouts can be added to make pouring easier and reduce spills. Although the cost is somewhat more than the cheap cans at the hardware store, they are much safer and will outlast several of the others. Both UL and FM have certain requirements which must be met before a safety can is allowed to carry their approval.

The primary features of safety cans, as required by the testing labs, include stability, leakage, strength, fire exposure, flame arrester, abuse and non-metallic materials.

Hauling Gasoline in Vehicles

Obviously there will be times when it is necessary to carry a container of gasoline in your car or truck, but try to keep it to a minimum. Hauling gasoline can be dangerous. If you must carry gas, secure the can so that it will not slide around or tip over when you make stops or turns. Remove the container as soon as you get to your destination.

When You Get It Home

Storing gasoline and other highly flammable liquids at home is dangerous if not done properly. The best way to store gasoline is in a well ventilated area separate from the house. The location should have no electrical equipment, open flames (pilot lights) or other ignition sources present. In addition, the location should be protected from the heat of the summer sun to keep evaporation to a minimum.

DO NOT store gasoline in the basement or utility room of your home. The furnace, water heater, clothes dryer, or any of several other items could ignite fumes which may leak from the can and travel considerable distances. If you do not have a suitable storage area, consider purchasing a commercially available flammable liquid storage cabinet, available from safety equipment suppliers. In addition, never put gasoline or any other non-food material in a container which resembles a food container. Keep gasoline and other dangerous materials locked up and out of the reach of children and pets.

Never smoke when handling gasoline and never refuel a hot or running engine. If fuel is spilled, wipe it up immediately. Before starting the engine, move at least 25 feet away from the fueling area to avoid igniting fuel vapors which are heavier than air and may linger for some time.

Gather Emergency Supplies Responsibly

With rising gas prices, the decline of the dollar, the overall state of the world and the overwhelming number of world-end doomsday theorists, many Americans have come to believe they had better plan for a new world order. This has resulted in people hoarding large quantities of water, toilet paper, canned goods and even gold. In some cases people are also storing large quantities of fuels, like gasoline, kerosene, and lamp oil.

State Fire Marshal Maple encourages emergency planning, not for the end of the world but for those potential disasters that could make it difficult to care for your family or resupply as quickly as we do now by driving to the corner store.

A winter freeze that takes down power lines for a week or two or a tornado that could trap you and family members in the basement for an extended period of time are but two examples of situations we might face in Kansas that would make advanced planning important to our survival.

What would you do if a disaster struck close to your home and you were instructed to evacuate or “shelter in place” (remain in your home until further notice)? Are you prepared to meet your family’s needs until help arrives?

Since relief workers are not able to reach everyone immediately, the Office of the State Fire Marshal suggests you have enough food, water, and other supplies on hand to survive on your own for at least three days.

The Basics

Your disaster kit should contain the basic items you may need until help arrives. You should store your supplies in a portable container (duffle bag, small trash can, wheeled tote, etc.) so that if authorities instruct you to evacuate your home, you can take it with you.

All members of your household should know where the kit is kept and should assist in putting it together so everyone’s needs are met.

Water

You should store one gallon of water per person per day for drinking and sanitation. The average person needs about one-half gallon of drinking water each day, but individual needs may vary.

Children, nursing moms, or sick people may all require more water. Very hot temperatures could double water needs. Do not forget the water needs of your pet(s).

Food

Each member of your household should have a three-day supply of nonperishable food that does not require refrigeration, cooking, water, or special preparation. You may also need special food for infants, people with special dietary needs, sick people and pets.

Consider ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables, protein or granola bars, dry cereal, peanut butter and jelly, crackers, cookies, dried fruit, nuts, hard candy, instant coffee, tea bags, canned milk, juices, soup, salt and pepper. Also have a supply of multiple vitamins to aid you and your family in meeting your nutritional needs.

First Aid

Keeping a basic first aid kit with your emergency supplies is recommended as well as a small handbook or card with basic first aid instructions.

It is also important to have a supply of prescription medications and prescribed medical supplies for all members of your household as well as nonprescription drugs like pain relievers, anti-diarrhea meds, antacids, or laxatives.

Clean Air

In some emergencies you may need to filter the air you are breathing. For this, a facial mask or dense-weave cotton material (several layers of a cotton t-shirt) can be worn snugly over your mouth and nose. If you are instructed to stay in your home, taping the windows, doors and air vents could help seal off a room from outside contamination, so your kit should include duck tape, scissors and heavyweight plastic garbage bags or plastic sheeting.

Finally, a high efficiency particulate air filtration (HEPA) filter fan can help remove dander, dust, molds, smoke biological agents, and other contaminants, but cannot stop chemical gases.

Special Needs Items

Certain people may need special supplies during an emergency, so you **MUST** consider your particular circumstance when planning. If you or a member of your family undergoes a complex medical regimen regularly, talk to your health care provider for help with emergency planning.

Other Necessities

Your kit should also include a change of clothing and footwear for each member of your household, warm blankets or sleeping bags, flashlight with extra batteries, battery powered or crank style radio or television, whistle, cash or traveler’s checks, sanitation supplies (toilet paper, bleach, disinfectant), copies of important documents (drivers license, credit and insurance cards). If you live in a cold climate pack warm clothing including hats, mittens, scarves, coats and extra blankets. Talk with all the members of your household to decide what else you might need during an emergency.

Away From Home

Since you do not know where you will be when a disaster strikes, having a few items at your office and in your car is also advisable. At your work, pack a small “grab and go” container with food, water, and comfortable walking shoes.

In your car, a supply of food, water, first aid kit, flares, jumper cables, and seasonal supplies could help if you are stranded.

Putting It All Together

In closing, here’s a quick list of the items that should be in your kit: 3-day supply food and water, medications, dust masks, plastic bags and duct tape, flashlight and batteries, radio and TV, first aid kit, basic tools (wrench/pliers), sanitation supplies, whistle, matches, clothing, kitchen utensils, can opener, important documents, special need items, pet supplies and other unique family needs.

AGENCY PARTNERSHIPS AND ORGANIZATION NEWS



State Fire Marshal Supports Community Partnerships
in Fire Safety, Firesetter Intervention and Injury Prevention

Safe Kids Kansas Strategic Planning Session and Quarterly Meeting

Safe Kids Kansas will hold a strategic planning session to update our current plan to run from the present to 2015.

The next quarterly meeting of Safe Kids Kansas will be Tuesday, March 6, 2012, beginning at 1:30 p.m. at the Washburn School of Technology Conference Room. The Committee meetings run between 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. in various locations...Check the agenda for your specific meeting time and location.

Give Kids a Safe Start Around Fire and Water

The [Start Safe](#) program offers free resources to teach children about [fire](#) and [water](#) safety. These materials, which include games and activities, were created to meet the learning needs of young children and adults with low-literacy skills. Materials are available in both English and Spanish.

Explore My Safe Home

My Safe Home is an [interactive website](#) which helps families identify dangers in their home and provides simple steps to fix them. Using a 360-degree interactive technology, parents can explore all areas of a home or explore specific risks, like carbon monoxide poisoning. The safety information is available in both English and Spanish.

And while you are thinking about home safety, visit the [MySafeHome website](#) for a chance to win a carbon monoxide alarm, generously donated by Kidde.

March is Poison Awareness Month

Top Poison Prevention Tips

- Install a CO alarm outside every sleeping area and on every level of your home.
- Store potentially poisonous household products and medications locked out of your child's sight and reach.
- Learn the toll-free nationwide poison control center number to call (1-800-222-1222) or keep it near *every* phone.
- Store medications out of child's sight and reach and be safe when administering medicines to your children.
- Make sure your child does not have access to peeling paint or chewable surfaces painted with lead-based paint.

[To help prevent poisoning in the home,
click here for a handy tip sheet.](#)



On November 1, 2007, Charlie Horn, a 2-year-old Kansas City boy, was killed when he attempted to climb a 30" dresser in his home. It was through this tragedy that Charlie's House was born.

A volunteer videographer began recording the room by room safety talks presented by the members of the education team.

The Education Team decided that each month would have a theme in line with the recognized health observances. Each month's theme would include a power point presentation, twitter clips, facebook page information and room by room safety talks that would include the major injury areas, including: falls, choking and suffocation, fires and burns, poisoning, and drowning.

The first room to be addressed was the nursery where presenters concentrated their efforts on safe sleep practices, crib placement and accessories, furniture anchors, cordless window products, electrical outlet covers, and appropriate toys. In addition, CO detectors, smoke alarms and emergency escape drill planning were addressed.

In the weeks to come we will address the great/hearth room and kitchen areas, older children's bedrooms, bathrooms, utility and storage areas including the garage.



Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist Network Meeting

The Fort Riley Fire & Emergency Services will be hosting the first ever regional Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Program networking meeting on March 9, 2012. Fort Riley will have police, fire, and Irwin Army Community Hospital mental health professionals in attendance. The meeting will also include members from seven Unified School Districts. Pottawatomie, Geary, Marion and Riley County Emergency Management Offices along with their emergency services will be in attendance. Several members from community mental health agencies and Juvenile Justice Systems will also be in attendance.

Fort Riley fire inspector Scott Melcher will do a presentation on who sets fire's and why and what a regional team can expect to accomplish. He says "we can help juveniles with fire safety education or refer them to mental health agencies; we can ask questions or get advice from other team members. School districts can watch for trends and refer juveniles to a program. Most importantly we can see what works and what doesn't work for other communities to help build a stronger program."

Y-FIRE will make a short presentation on the services they provide to children that start fires and their family members. Kansas Fire and Rescue Training Institute will make a short presentation on the services they can provide to the networking members, specifically Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I and II classes.

According to Assistant Chief of Prevention Shawn Sullivan "the goal of this network meeting is to bring to light a need for every community to have such a program and to network and share resources within the local communities as it pertains to juveniles who set fires."



At the quarterly meeting of the Fire Education Association of Kansas held at the Ottawa Fire Department on February 15th, FEAK members decided to offer scholarships to the Fire and Life Safety Education of the Rockies Conference to be held in Estes Park Colorado, April 18-20, 2012.

FEAK Members also agreed to sponsor NFPA "Fire Prevention in a Box" kits for five communities in the state in the form of a mini-grant. This year the group decided to include a one-year FEAK membership to an individual with each successful department to be designated by the department.

Other topics discussed at the meeting included the re-appointment of Rick Mosher as the FEAK representative to the Kansas Fire and Rescue Training Institute Commission, the Awards and Recognitions recipients for 2011 and the upcoming Vision 20/20 Conference.

FEAK members agreed to reissue the donation of \$100.00 to the Firefighter Memorial now that we know where to send the check.

Elections were held: Corey Sand, Shawnee Fire Department is Vice-President, Elena Nuss, OSFM is Treasurer and Patti Peterson, SG County Fire Department Retired is South Trustee. Individual memberships are \$20 and organizational memberships are \$100, for more information contact Elena Nuss at 785-296-3403 or Elena.nuss@ksfm.ks.gov

Sedgwick County Y-FIRE

Youth Academy for Juvenile Firesetters

Saturday - March 10, 2012

9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Salvation Army

For more information, contact:

Patti Peterson

Pzp130@cox.net

OR

Laura Delimont

Laura_jane07@hotmail.com

State Fire Marshal Houses Replica of Firefighter Memorial



**Memorial Scaled Replica
"Advancing the Line"
Bronze by Benjamin Victor**

In 2001 legislation was signed that authorized the construction of a memorial to be built on the Capitol grounds in Topeka to honor Kansas firefighters who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

A scaled replica is housed at the Office of the Kansas State Fire Marshal where it is on view. The OSFM also transports the replica to fire service events across the state.

Please send your tax deductible donation to:

Firefighters Memorial Fund

Attn: Eldred Wenger, KDoA, DFM

900 SW Jackson St., Room 600

Topeka, KS 66612

For questions or more information contact:

Robert (Bob) McLemore, Colby Fire Dept.

585 N. Franklin, Colby, KS 66701

(785)460-4454 OR (785) 462-4454

E-mail fire@cityofcolby.com

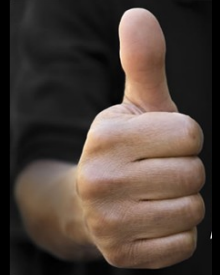
OTHER NEWS

Bragging Rights . . . A Job Well Done !!

The men and women of the Office of the State Fire Marshal work hard to insure the fire and life safety of Kansans. This represents only a small sampling of the positive feedback and many impressive comments, e-mails and notes I receive in the office regularly, so to my Staff, thank you and keep up the good work!

- The Deputy Director of the Kansas Department of Emergency Management complimented the February Trumpet and wrote SFM Maple, "Thanks for sharing. Our agencies sure have been joined at the hip the last two weeks—between the gas leak in Lebo, gas explosion in Topeka, and grain elevator in Reno County. We appreciate the working relationship we have the SFM office."
- JL Ellis, President of the Kansas State Firefighters Association wrote about the OSFM Trumpet, "WOW!!! Another page turner! I can't begin to describe how happy I am that FINALLY we are getting information from the Fire Marshal's office. You have opened the floodgates. The Kansas Fire Service has been sorely needing this for many years! Please accept my thanks and congratulations on a JOB WELL DONE!"

**Kudos!
Great job!
Job well Done!
Congratulations!
Pat on the back!
You're appreciated!!**



Employee Profiles

Each month we hope to profile at least one employee from the Office of the State Fire Marshal in addition to new employees that we introduce when they start work. This will give our readers the opportunity to put a name with the face.



JD Armstrong

OSFM Computer Guru aka System Software Analyst III

JD attended Washburn University where he completed a degree in Computer Information Services. During that time he was a student worker for the IT Department. After graduation he worked for the University for four years as their Systems Administrator.

JD is now employed by the State of Kansas, Department of Administration in the Office of Information Technology Services/Agency Support and assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The Agency Support team provides services for 18 small agencies and boards. JD provides desktop, server and remote access support as well as maintenance on our web site and any other technology issues the agency may have.

JD enjoys playing the guitar, scuba diving and sharing time with his nine-month old, 130 pound pup Turk who is a Presa Canario or Canary Mastiff.

Congratulations Deputy Fire Chief Randy Hill Leawood Fire Department



Leawood Fire Department Deputy Fire Chief Randy Hill began his career in 1980. He progressed through the ranks to the position of Deputy Fire Chief in March 1996.

He is also the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

On April 1, Deputy Chief Hill will retire after 32 years working in Leawood and Johnson County. His last day on the job will be March 9th.

Trumpet Deadline

For information on receiving the State Fire Marshal *Trumpet* or to submit your meeting notices, training announcements, articles, photos or other information, please contact Elena. Photos should be submitted as a .jpg or .tif attachment to an email.

Elena Nuss
785-296-3403
Elena.nuss@ksfm.ks.gov

The deadline for the April edition of the SFM Trumpet is March 23, 2012.